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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

From LLOYD's EVENING POST.

FRIEND NORTH,

I NEED not tell thee that thy violent and impolitic proceedings with the Americans have done material injury to the reputation of thy maſter, and made thy name and adminiſtration odious to every one who has any regard for poſterity, and the trade and welfare of the colonies and the mother country; a late mortifying tranſit in the park, of which I was an eye-witneſs, every newſpaper, every public and private conference, and the experience of the preſent and paſt ages, all proclaim the melancholy truth, and loudly condemn and execrate the cruel meaſures thou haſt adopted. Was it my misfortune to be of a malevolent diſpoſition, or my unhappineſs to be fired with half the indignation of people in general, and manufacturers in particular, I ſhould tell thee that thou art a monſter in nature, an infernal ſpirit ſtole into the world in human ſhape, to miſlead thy ſovereign, to foment civil wars, to inſult, ruin, and diſtreſs mankind, and to ſow the ſeeds of everlaſting diſſention between America and thy native country. But as I diſclaim paſſion, and every thing that is illiberal and factious, I ſhall proceed with all imaginable temper and reſpect to prove that the fatal expedient thou haſt hit upon, in planning and executing the late horrid acts that have paſſed, are inconſiſtent with every principle of juſtice, barbarous beyond expreſſion, and will, if not attended with any bad conſequence to thyſelf, be highly injurious to commerce and the credit and proſperity of Great Britain.

Firſt. It is inconſiſtent with every principle of juſtice, as the unexampled puniſhment inflicted is infinitely more than proportioned to the offence committed, and is in itſelf infamous and unjuſt, as it is not confined to the offenders. Becauſe a few of the rabble at Boſton deſtroyed a dutied article, muſt all the inhabitants of that city, nay, the whole extenſive province of the Maſſachuſetts, be perſecuted with every ſpecies of oppreſſion, under which they now groan, and thou canſt invent? Have their port ſhut up, their trade removed, their charter violated, their fortunes impaired, and a military governor and troops ſent over, to awe, menace, and enforce the diabolical orders they may have received? If this is not the height of injuſtice, the extreme of iniquity, I know not what is. Had any miniſter been daring and wicked enough, at the time of the late riots, to have treated the inhabitants of this city and county, or any city and county in England, in the ſame infernal manner, inſtead of making examples of the miſcreants that fired the houſes, and ſuffered for the fact, they would have rent the very Heavens with cries of vengeance, and brought his head to the block. Whether ſuch proceedings with our friends and countrymen in America are leſs criminal and unpardonable for being at a diſtance, I leave thee to determine.

What now remains is only to prove the latter part of my propoſition, viz. that ſuch cruel conduct is highly injurious to commerce and the credit and proſperity of Great Britain; and this is ſo evident that it is almoſt an affront to common ſenſe to inſiſt upon the proof of it; for can it be ſuppoſed that any people upon the face of the earth, much leſs ſo brave and ſenſible a people as the Americans, will have any dealings with a nation that ſeems bent upon their deſtruction, or that any thing can make us more contemptible in the eyes of all Europe than thus fooliſhly alienating the minds of the coloniſts, and wounding our own vitals by ſtabbing of theirs. For God's ſake rouze from the lethargy into which thou art fallen; let no ſiniſter view prevent thy judgment, or harden thy heart. Remember thou art the ſervant of the public, and if thou valueſt its eſteem repair the injury thou haſt done it, by a ſpeedy repeal of the cruel laws thou haſt framed. Remember that clemency is the richeſt and brighteſt jewel in the crown of a king, and moderation a mark of wiſdom in a miniſter. To perſiſt in violence is to perſiſt in error, to court danger, and to invite diſgrace; it is to ruin manufactures, to ſtarve the induſtrious poor, to ſpill our own blood, to exhauſt our own treaſure, and to make a reconciliation doubtful and impoſſible; in a word, the unnatural ſtruggle thou art engaged in is pregnant with a thouſand evils, both foreign and domeſtic; it is univerſally deteſted, and has made thee more enemies than the maſſacre in St. George's Fields, the Middleſex election, or the contempt ſhewn to the humble petitions and juſt remonſtrances of the city of London. Theſe are ſerious, theſe are important conſiderations, humbly offered to thee by a real friend, with the beſt views and nobleſt motives; God grant they may have the happy, the deſired effect, as their mutual operation (if diſregarded) cannot but be productive of the moſt alarming conſequences to thy country; for the ſame great man, and excellent politician, who has inconteſtibly proved that thou haſt no right to tax the Americans (and whoſe advice it would have been well for thy maſter to have taken) declares that the queſtion, in its conſequences, may involve the fate of kingdoms. Be not then actuated by blind zeal, obſtinacy, reſentment, or flattery; for the general cry, the univerſal wiſh is, that the Americans may be delivered from their ſufferings, and the authors and inſtruments of oppreſſion meet with the fate they deſerve.

VERITAS.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU will oblige the curious in politics by giving the following a place in your gazette. B. D.

The CHANCELLOR, *or* INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

THE unhappy proſtration of Engliſh honour and magnanimity before the northern image ſet up within theſe fourteen years laſt paſt is moſt diſgracefully exemplified by the new order lately erected in London: It is called "THE ORDER OF THE NAPKIN," and is to be filled only by the prime nobility of England, with an exception, in the firſt inſtance, for lord North, who is to be principal of the order. The *fundamental* duty of this *order* is, that one of its knights muſt be conſtantly in waiting with an a--e napkin in his hand, ready to attend the earl of Bute to the temple of Cloacina. A correſpondent informs, that, except a few anti-courtiers among the lords, the reſt of the Engliſh nobility are ſtrenuouſly contending for admiſſion to this new order. It has been propoſed to enlarge the above plan by admitting the bench of biſhops, except the *wicked* St. Aſaph; and we are aſſured, that, at all events, it is intended to gratify the wordy and place-ſeeking Wedderburne, by creating him CHANCELLOR OF THE ORDER OF THE NAPKIN.

BOSTON, *November* 28.

BY the laſt veſſels from England we have it from undoubted authority that the members of both houſes who are friends to America have frequently communications for the purpoſe of dropping their private miſunderſtandings, and uniting in the public cauſe, which at preſent needs their joint aſſiſtance, ſince a breach with America, hazarded by the late harſh meaſures, may be ruinous to the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, and notwithſtanding it has been induſtriouſly repreſented that lord Chatham has deſerted our cauſe, it may be certainly depended upon by the public, that the contrary is the truth, that his ſentiments are ſuch as America could wiſh.

In the violent ſtorm on Monday night laſt conſiderable damage was done to wharves, and to the ſhipping in the harbour. Two or three of the tranſports had their ſterns beat in, and otherwiſe much hurt; ſeveral other veſſels loſt their topmaſts, &c. A ſmall veſſel in the government ſervice, laying at a wharf, was ſunk, tops of many chimnies thrown down, and other damage done at different parts of the town.

The day before the above ſtorm, captain Ackworth, bound from Newfoundland for Salem, arrived at Cape Anne, from whence we hear he ſent his letters and a number of bills to this place, and ſailed a few hours before the ſtorm for Newbury Port, but the ſtorm encreaſed to ſuch a degree, that his veſſel was caſt away, which, with his cargo, himſelf, mate, ſome paſſengers, &c. were loſt. Only two hands, we hear, were ſaved.

Several veſſels were drove aſhore at Newbury Port, and others lying at the wharves greatly damaged. We fear of hearing further damage.

Wedneſday laſt the provincial congreſs met at Cambridge, and opened their ſecond ſeſſions according to adjournment. Nothing has yet tranſpired.

December 5. Laſt Saturday afternoon the Scarborough man of war, which went expreſs from hence to England the beginning of September laſt, returned hither again with diſpatches for his excellency the governor, the contents of which have not tranſpired. The Scarbbrough ſailed from Plymouth the 24th of October, and, it is ſaid, three ſhips of the line, viz. the Aſia, Boyne, and Somerſet, with the Hind frigate, and Falcon ſloop of war, with 500 marines on board each of the large ſhips, were to ſail ſoon after for this place. The public prints, to the 18th of October, contain little elſe than accounts of preparations and ſolicitations from the many candidates to the electors in the different boroughs, towns, &c. for their votes and intereſt to be elected their members in the enſuing new parliament. Upwards of 70 had already been choſen; and, we are told, that when the above ſhip came away, the elections were nearly compleated, and that there was a large majority of the old members elected again.

Another letter from London, dated after the arrival of the Scarborough from hence, ſays that bets are laid there of 20 to 2 that general Gage is killed, and that ſeven eights of the people there join with North America.

In provincial congreſs, Cambridge, December 1, 1774.

WHEREAS by the rigorous operation of the Boſton port bill the metropolis of this province, and the neighbouring town of Charleſtown, have been brought into a moſt diſtreſsful ſtate, many of the inhabitants being deprived of the means of their ſubſiſtence, and reduced to the cruel alternative of quitting their habitations, or periſhing by famine, if they had not been ſupported in them by the free and generous contributions of our ſiſter colonies, even from the remoteſt parts of this continent, Reſolved, that the grateful acknowledgments of this congreſs be returned to the ſeveral colonies for having ſo deeply intereſted themſelves in behalf of ſaid towns under their preſent ſufferings in the common cauſe, and that the congreſs conſider their donations not only as unexampled acts of benevolence to this province in general, which has alſo greatly ſuffered, and of charity to thoſe towns in particular, but as convincing proofs of the firm attachment of all the colonies to the glorious cauſe of liberty, and of their fixed determination to ſupport them in the noble ſtand they are now making for the liberties of themſelves, and of all America.

Signed by order of the provincial congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Friday laſt the provincial congreſs made choice of the honourable John Hancock, eſquire, the honourable Thomas Cuſhing, eſquire, Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, eſquire, and Robert Treat Paine, eſquire, as delegates to repreſent this province at the continental congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia the 10th of May next.

By the laſt veſſels from London we learn that all the people of diſcernment are of opinion that if the American congreſs ſhould reſolve on the non-conſumption of the manufactures of Britain, the preſent miniſtry muſt go out, and their late meaſures be all reverſed, that in ſhort ſuch a reſolution, ſtrictly adhered to, would, in a peaceable and juſtifiable way, do every thing for us that we can wiſh, if we at the ſame time avoided every thing that would give our enemies an handle or advantage againſt us, and that when the reſult of the congreſs comes to be known, it is not doubted but an accommodation will take place, and our undoubted rights will be acknowledged and eſtabliſhed.

NEW YORK, *December* 5.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* October 3.

"THE critical ſituation of affairs at preſent, and the important conſequences which will flow from the conduct of our congreſs, are very intereſting to every lover of his country, and have induced me to addreſs to you a few indigeſted ſentiments on the topics of the day.

"The grounds on which your oppoſition to the claims of parliament are founded ſeem to be conſonant to natural equity and the firſt principles of civil ſociety. The proper mode of aſſerting your liberties is at preſent the material queſtion. No perſon loves America and the rights of mankind more than I do; you will therefore, if I ſhould happen to differ in ſentiment with you, impute that difference rather to defect of knowledge than want of zeal for the intereſt of the cauſe in which you are engaged.

"I have ever been an enemy to all attempts of deciding the preſent conteſt by violence; the iſſue of which is generally not owing to the goodneſs of a cauſe, but to ſuperior ſtrength or art, and the ill conſequences are commonly felt as well by the ſucceſsful as the ſubdued. The diſpute between America and Great Britain is a diſpute between two grand branches of the ſame ſtate, and therefore an injury done to either muſt be detrimental to the common body. In this view every perſon of prudence muſt have ſeen the propriety of avoiding the introduction of violence, and the wiſdom of endeavouring to ſettle the difference by friendly debate and argument. On this foot, I confeſs, I diſapprove of the conduct of the Boſtonians in firſt recurring to force, by violently deſtroying the teas of the company. Any excuſe drawn from the danger of their being purchaſed by their own people is an argument againſt their virtue, and an inadmiſſible plea; becauſe if the teas had been landed without their conſent, and the duties (which is putting it in the moſt favourable light) paid without their concurrence, it could never have been urged as a precedent againſt them. I mean not this as an apology for the ſevere meaſures which have been adopted againſt them. The Boſton port bill ſeems to

be replete with injuſtice and cruelty, and utterly indefenſible; yet as they were undoubtedly aggreſſors by their raſhneſs and violence, it would have been an honour to your cauſe, if their proceedings had been diſavowed, and a compenſation made, at the ſame time that you declared your reſolutions of ſupporting them in defence of the ſame general rights, and of uniting in the maintenance of your common liberties.

"The inſtructions of the Philadelphians to their committee are drawn up with the true ſpirit of patriotiſm, and have gained more proſelytes to your cauſe than any other procedure. The prudence, love of liberty, and attachment to Great Britain, which they breathe, and the firmneſs and moderation which they expreſs, are more alarming to your opponents than all the enthuſiaſtic ravings, and indiſcriminate abuſe, which have been poured out from every quarter. In a letter which I wrote you ſome time ſince I briefly ſtated the mode of conduct, which, if your congreſs purſued it, was thought, by men acquainted with the views of government, would tend to the amicable adjuſtment of the preſent unhappy diſpute: "That if the members of your congreſs unitedly adviſed their ſeveral aſſemblies to preſent an humble and reſolute petition, ſtating what you demanded as your rights, and what you would concede, ſuch a petition from your aſſemblies would be attended to, and perhaps produce a convention, which might terminate in a firm and laſting ſettlement of the diſpute." I am afraid that letter came too late to be of any ſervice, as well as others on the ſame ſubject, addreſſed to perſons of ſome weight amongſt you.

"The congreſs has, I ſuppoſe, by this time met, and the deciſive meaſure been adopted. Whatever it may be, let me conjure you, as a lover of your country, to promote mild and peaceful meaſures. If the ſword of civil war is once unſheathed, mutual injuries will but produce the more raging animoſity, and thoſe who are now your friends may become your enemies.

"Some time ſince, I ſcarce met a perſon who was not violently oppoſed to you, from indignation at the inſult which they conceived was offered by the deſtruction of the teas at Boſton. Since that time their reſentment has been ſubduing, and an unforeſeen incident made them loud in your favour, and as vindictive againſt the miniſtry. You have undoubtedly ſeen the Quebec bill, and carefully conſidered its contents. Occaſion has been taken from it to attack the miniſtry as friends to popery, and to repreſent them as intending by it to induce the papiſts to aſſiſt in reducing the proteſtants in America to ſlavery. The project has anſwered beyond expectation. The cry of the enjoyment of popery, and the cruelties exercized againſt you, have reached all parts of the country, and inflamed the people with zeal in your favour, and indignation againſt the adminiſtration.

"The election of mayor for London is now carrying on, and there is no doubt but Mr. Wilkes will be appointed to that office. Mr. Bull and he are candidates in oppoſition to Eſdale and Kennet, two miniſterial gentlemen."

By letters from Santa Croix we learn that the inhabitants of that iſland were in hopes ſoon to be relieved from the heavy tax lately laid on them by their king, viz. the ſtamp act.

On Monday evening, at a full meeting of the committee of inſpection, we hear they entered into ſome proper rules and meaſures for the effectual diſcharge of the important duties of their appointment, in order to a ſtrict compliance with the reſolutions and recommendations of the general congreſs.

On Monday evening arrived the ſloop Raven, captain William Nixon, from Coracoa, who on the 26th of laſt month (November) 8 leagues E. S. E. off Sandy Hook, met with a wreck of a ſmall ſloop, which appeared to have no perſon on board, her jib much torn and flying about, and the ſea, which ran very high, making a continual breach over her. As it was impoſſible to ſend a boat on board, captain Nixon, who was very near, hailed the wreck, but received no anſwer. However, being determined not to leave her till he had examined her thoroughly, if poſſible, before he altered his courſe, came near and hailed her a ſecond time, when there came crawling from the cabbin a man, who held up a book in his hand as a token of diſtreſs. After many fruitleſs attempts to throw a rope on board, the poor man at laſt threw himſelf into the ſea, and providentially got hold of a rope which was thrown to him; by the help of which, almoſt ſpent, he was taken on board captain Nixon's ſloop. His name was Tucker Tabor, and the ſloop in which he was found, which belonged and was bound to New York from Barnegat, was, on the 15th of the ſame month, driven out to ſea from Sandy Hook, together with Halder Anthony, the maſter, both belonging to Shrewſbury. They had been 5 days without ſuſtenance, when the ſkipper died with grief and hunger, leaving a wife and child at Shrewſbury to lament his loſs. Captain Nixon could not poſſibly ſave any thing from the wreck.

December 8. His honour the lieutenant governor has been pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation to prorogue the general aſſembly of this province to the 10th day of January next, then to proceed upon buſineſs.

Letters received laſt week from Jamaica acquaint us that a powerful fleet of the royal navy of Spain, with a well appointed army of land forces, are aſſembled at the Havannah, which occaſions very ſerious apprehenſions to the inhabitants of that iſland.

December 12. We hear, that at a meeting of the general committee of this city and county, two ſub-committees were appointed to ſuperintend the ſales of two cargoes of goods arrived here ſince the firſt day of December, and that it was the opinion of the committee that all goods, wares, and merchandize, enumerated in the firſt article of the aſſociation of the continental congreſs ſhould be ſubject to the regulations contained in the tenth article.

Laſt week ſeveral parcels of goods were ſold here agreeable to the aſſociation entered into by the continental congreſs, and many more will be diſpoſed of this week in the like manner, as the Lady Gage, captain Meſnard, that arrived here laſt Friday night, has a tolerable cargo on board.

Captain Bernard ſails this day for Boſton, and has on board, being part of the donations of this city, for the poor inhabitants of Boſton, 180 barrels of flour, 9 of pork, and 12 firkins of butter, alſo 21 barrels of wheat and rye, ſent from the inhabitants of Marble town, in Ulſter county.

By letters from London we learn that there is more than one hundred new members in the preſent parliament.

December 15. Laſt Monday, at 3 o'clock, died ALEXANDER COLDEN, eſquire (eldeſt ſon of his honour lieutenant governor Colden) poſt maſter and ſurveyor general of this province. He was univerſally beloved, and he has not left a man of more humane temper, and more generous diſpoſition, behind him. Laſt night his obſequies, attended by a numerous train of relations and friends, were depoſited in the family vault at Trinity church.

Letters by the ſhip Lady Gage inform us, that the empreſs of Ruſſia, in conſequence of the advantages ſhe has received from the ſupport afforded to her operations by the crown of Great Britain, in the late war againſt the Ottoman empire; has granted to the ſubjects of our moſt gracious ſovereign, a free navigation in all the ſeas of her majeſty's realm, including thoſe rights ſecured to the crown of Ruſſia by the late glorious peace concluded with the Turks.

We are aſſured that no arrangement of American affairs will be concerted by his majeſty and the Britiſh parliament, until the proceedings of the continental congreſs are known in England. The meaſures recommended by the grand committee of Pennſylvania to their delegates, had been very favourably received at home, as they preſaged ſolid principles, on which a cordial and permanent reconciliation might be conſtructed.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14.

In ASSEMBLY, *December* 10, 1774. A. M.

THE houſe taking into conſideration the report of the committee appointed to attend the general congreſs, and the papers therein referred to,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, that this houſe approve the proceedings and reſolves of the congreſs, and do moſt ſeriouſly recommend to the good people of this province a ſtrict attention to, and inviolable obſervation of, the ſeveral matters and things contained in the journal of the ſaid congreſs.

On motion made, ordered, that the above reſolution be immediately made public.

Extract from the journals.

C. MOORE, clerk of aſſembly.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated* December 6.

"The Scarborough arrived yeſterday from England with diſpatches for general Gage, the contents of which are not yet known. The captain ſays three ſhips of 70 guns each, and two frigates, ſailed from Plymouth the ſame time he ſailed from Portſmouth, all for this place. One of the 70 guns is now coming in."

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* October 8.

The accounts latety received here by adminiſtration, by the Scarborough from Boſton, has had ſuch an effect upon his majeſty and the miniſtry as to occaſion their diſſolving the parliament in ſo ſudden a manner, which greatly aſtoniſhed the kingdom in general. The writs are all returnable on or before the 29th of next month, ſoon after which the members are to be ſummoned to enter on buſineſs, the firſt of which, it is generally thought, will be that reſpecting the North American colonies. Their late villainous acts and proceedings againſt you are wicked, deſpiſeable, and truly alarming to all free born Engliſhmen. I hope it will be looked on in that light by ſo great a majority in the enſuing parliament, as to prevail upon them to repeal all thoſe obnoxious and unconſtitutional acts. The ſons of freedom, and all thoſe who deſire to remain ſo, are making all the intereſt they can all over England againſt the late venal adminiſtration and corrupt members, and their late proceedings. I hope they will ſucceed, of which there would not be the leaſt doubt was the key of the treaſury taken from them."

As by accounts from England it is to be feared there will not be ſo great a change in the members returned to parliament as could be wiſhed, and as adminiſtration do not ſeem to relax, it behoves the Americans ſeriouſly to attend to that part of the addreſs of the congreſs to the inhabitants of the colonies: "But we think ourſelves bound in duty to obſerve to you, that the ſchemes agitated againſt theſe colonies have been ſo conducted as to render it prudent that you ſhould extend your views to the moſt unhappy events, and be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency."

READING, Berks county, December 5, 1774.

Purſuant to advertiſements diſperſed through the county, a reſpectable number of the inhabitants met this day, at the courthouſe in this town, and proceeded by ballot to the election of a committee, as recommended by the congreſs, when the following gentlemen were duly choſen. Edward Biddle, Chriſtopher Schults, Doctor Jonathan Potts, William Reeſer, Balſar Gear, Michael Bright, John Patton, Mark Bird, John Jones, John Old, Sebaſtian Levan, George Nagel, Chriſtopher Witman, Jacob Shoemaker, and James Lewis.

Committee chamber, December 6, 1774.

The committee taking into conſideration the tenth article of the aſſociation of the general congreſs, do unanimouſly reſolve, that the ſaid article requires the opening of all packages of goods imported after the firſt day of December, and before the firſt of February; but at the ſame time, the committee intending that the ſale of ſuch goods ſhall be conducted with as little inconvenience as is conſiſtent with the ſaid aſſociation,

Reſolved, that though all bales and packages, delivered to the committee for ſale, muſt be opened, yet that the goods ſhall be ſold in lots or parcels, and that ſuch ſales ſhall be made by the city vendue maſter, under the direction of the committee.

Reſolved, that in diſpoſing of goods in lots or parcels, no lot ſhall be made of leſs value upon the ſterling invoice than 3l. nor of any greater than 15l. except in the former caſe, where an entire package is of leſs value than 3l. and in the latter, where the value of any ſingle piece ſhall exceed 15l.

Reſolved, that ſalt and coal, imported from Great Britain or Ireland, may be ſold at public vendue by the cargo, or ſmaller quantity, at the election of the owner or conſignee, under the direction of the committee, and that a freight of nine pence per buſhel ſhall be allowed on all kinds of ſalt imported as aforeſaid, and a freight of twelve pence per buſhel on all coal imported as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, that it is expected all importers of goods, after the firſt of December, do apply to the committee of the diſtrict where the veſſel ſo importing has arrived, and make their election of ſending back, ſtoring, or ſelling, all ſuch goods; for which purpoſe the ſaid committee will attend at the coffeehouſe every day, from ten till one o'clock.

The committee alſo recommend to all importers of goods a peruſal of, and attention to, the eleventh article of the general congreſs, viz. "that a committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation, and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majotity of any ſuch committee that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned, as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her."

By order of the committee.

JACOB RUSH, *pro temp.* ſecretary.

To the PRINTERS of the ESSEX GAZETTE.

Be pleaſed to inſert in your next paper the following extract of a letter from London, dated October 8, wrote by one of the firſt characters, eſpecially for knowledge, reſpecting the national intereſt as connected with that of the American colonies, and you will oblige ninety nine in an hundred of your readers. Your's, &c. A. B.

"NEVER did I feel myſelf ſo anxious about public affairs as at this moment. Our own intereſt is intimately connected with the perſeverance of our American brethren in their oppoſition to the tyranny of our government. Should they continue firm it will be ſcarcely poſſible that they ſhould not ſucceed in preſerving their liberties; and the preſervation of their liberty ought to be an object of the laſt concern to all in this country, for it is only among them we can expect to find it, after luxury, diſſipation, a ſervile parliament, and an overwhelming load of debts and taxes, have compleated its ruin here. I cannot help believing that this will be the laſt ſtruggle which America will have with us; if they are now ſteady and ſucceed, they will have no reaſon to fear any future attempts to enſlave them; but if they now ſubmit they will be ſubdued forever, and the only nurſery of freemen now in the world will be loſt! I cannot indeed imagine a ſtate of worſe ſlavery than that in which the colonies would be, were they on this occaſion to ſubmit to be not only ſubject to many hard reſtraints in acquiring their property, but to hold it after being acquired, at the diſcretion of our rulers; to have no conſtitutions of government of their own, but to have their laws made and their governments modelled by a legiſlature on the other ſide of the Atlantic, which cannot judge of their circumſtances, in which they have no voice, and all whoſe acts are but little more than ecchoes to the will of the tyrant who happens to be miniſter in this country. What an abject condition would this be! The preſent ſtate of our parliament is ſuch that it is our own greateſt calamity to be governed by it. How baſe would it be to wiſh the Americans involved in the ſame calamity? The mode of oppoſition which the Americans are likely to adopt muſt do them the greateſt ſervice, by checking luxury among them, and obliging them to ſave the money they now ſpend among us in purchaſing ſuperfluities. At the ſame time it muſt eſſentially injure us; for ſuch are our preſent circumſtances, that we hang upon the American trade; and the loſs of it would ſink the revenue, and ſoon bring on riots and inſurrections, and a public bankruptcy. But I am not frightened by theſe

consequences. The preservation of American liberty I think of unspeakably more importance than any temporary sufferings which can come upon us. I also consider our present state as so corrupt, and our excellent constitution of government as so entirely subverted by the unbounded influence of the crown, that my only hope arises from the prospect of a convulsion (dreadful while it lasts) which shall destroy artificial wealth and all the means of corruption, reduce us to poverty and simplicity, overturn the whole system of policy, and be followed by the re-establishment of public liberty and virtue. The sentiments I have expressed, are those of the greatest part of my acquaintance, some of whom are persons of the first weight. I chuse to mention this, because I wish the Americans not to direct their resentment against all indiscriminately in this country. They may be assured that they have a large body of friends here, who, from a sense of the rights of human nature, detest what has been done against them. Perhaps the most provoking and mean of all the measures against them is the Quebec bill, the plain design of which is to fix a body of popish slaves behind them, subject to the king's will, who may serve as a curb upon them.

"P. S. The Scarborough, I find, is arrived from Boston, with accounts of a very interesting nature. Nothing that has happened at Boston since the 2d of September has yet transpired; and the government takes particular care to keep the accounts they have received of what passed on and after that day, a profound secret, by not suffering any of the crew to come ashore, or to hold any conversation with any visitants. In the mean time, the parliament, which would have expired necessarily in the spring, has been *suddenly* dissolved; and the whole nation is now in a great ferment about electioneering. It is suspected that the design of government, in this case, is to get a new parliament returned as soon as possible, while the kingdom is in the dark, lest the news they have received, when known, should encrease the public clamour, and render it more difficult to get a parliament they can influence. But we must soon know the whole truth. Perhaps the sword has been drawn. Indeed I cannot express how much I feel for you."

To Mr. L--e, *the nonsensical scribbler of a piece, in doggrel rhyme, inserted in the gazette for* December 15, 1774.

Satire, or sense, alas! can G----e L--e feel,
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?
Yet let me flap this bug.----------

POPE, *altered.*

VAIN, empty fool, whom all good men despise,
Who, ever scribbling, ever scribbleft lies;
Thou vile pretender to Parnassian skill,
Thou snarling cynic, or what else ye will,
Save truth and sense, of them not any part;
For truth and sense possess a better heart.
At length the venom, which lay long conceal'd
Within thy lab'ring bosom, stands reveal'd;
At length its gnawing all restraint has burst,
And is by ev'ry honest man accurst.
Convinc'd, no more the reason need we doubt,
To please thy master, * thou hast made this rout:
'Tis for thy master, not thyself, ye prate,
And thus become the butt of public hate.
Instead of all thy boasted patriot's † fire,
'Tis done to humour *his* invet'rate ire.
Invet'rate 'gainst men of worth, whose sacred name,
Ye stick at nothing *basely* to defame.
What else but *this* cou'd prompt thy senseless pen
T' insult a set of worthy, honest men?
Ye cou'd not, sure, in vestry hope to sit
With those who know thy front, and want of wit.
Thy morals, too, forbid thy meeting there:
What! can a GAM'STER serve the house of pray'r?
And yet 'tis said, by some shrewd, prying elf,
That all thy bustle centers in *thyself*.
He likewise says thy disappointment's all
That makes thee fret, and thus belch forth thy gall.
Yet, ere these liberties with them ye took,
'Twou'd have been prudent first at home to look.
Oh still go on, with matchless folly fraught,
And nobly puzzle with thy deep *no-thought*;
Still, with *fresh vigour*, try thy critic skill,
Amend, abuse, and utter what ye will,
And be a servant to a *servant* still. ‡
But vain thy attempts;----the world already knows
That ev'ry word's a lie which from *thee* flows.
No truth so sacred, banter cannot hit,
No fool so stupid but he aims at wit;
E'en *he* whose breast ne'er plann'd one virtuous deed,
E'en *he* can censure, *he* can *dare* deride;
Nay, chiefly such in these low arts prevail,
Whose own *no-talents* leave them time to rail.
Born for no end, they worse than useless grow
(As waters poison if they cease to flow)
And pests become, whom kinder fate design'd
But harmless expletives of human kind.
Sprung from a *cottage*, hadst thou there remain'd,
And rural fare by wholsome labour gain'd,
In calm simplicity had pass'd thy days,
From censure free, though no pretence to praise:
But fate perverse hath brought thee to the *bar*,
Where sense shou'd shine; but---from it thou art far.
Thy front is all thy client has to trust,
But if in *that* ye fail, his cause is lost.
To mend thy fortune, and improve the breed,
Some wealthy fair-one thou'rt resolv'd to wed; §
But knowing thy vanity, and want of sense,
They spurn at thee, and laugh at thy pretence,
And say thy head's as empty as thy purse of pence.
Yet, matchless *George*, Oh do not think I blame
Thy great ambition thus to raise the name.
Let the world talk (for scandal's never mute)
Thy right to try *this* way's beyond dispute;
Men in all ranks, all characters of life,
E'en a shoe-boy courts, before he gets a wife.
When Heaven shall on thy *worthless* soul bestow
Of grace enough thy worthless self to know
(To gain that knowledge spend thy time with care,
Believe, the public well *thy* time can spare)
When ev'ry thing thou *art* shall cease to be,
And every *opposite* unite in thee,
THEN shalt thou be what *now* thou dost *pretend*,
Be *then* indeed a patriot, and a friend.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

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* Is a well known tool to a certain M--t--w A---r--n.
† Pretends to be a great stickler for patriotism.
‡ M--t--w A---r--n.
§ Is a *great* fortune hunter.

MR. PINKNEY,

A friend, and constant reader, of your's, disgusted at the imaginary and self-opiniated wit of a Stratton Major wight, begs leave to answer one observation on a quere at the conclusion of a piece signed HOSTIS SUM NEMINI. *The quere is, "will not the Devil have this vestry?" Now it is plain the querist hopes to be answered in the affirmative, and what a man hopes for he wishes. How then can he profess himself an enemy to no one, and at the same time wish eleven of his fellow creatures at the Devil? This is a paradox that requires an explanation, as it has the appearance of being diametrically opposite to common sense, unless, indeed, our querist thinks his infernal majesty a most delectable companion, and is at present ambitiously striving to render* himself *worthy of being admitted to his acquaintance.*

Be pleased also to insert the few following lines.

ON THE ANSWER TO THE ENEMY TO NONSENSE.

OH! have pity on thy brother,
And own thy christian name, sir,
Lest one be taken for the other,
And be expos'd to shame, sir.
Avow it boldly, and confess,
For thou hast front of brass, sir,
Tho' he may modesty possess,
Nor wou'd be deem'd an ass, sir.
Thou void of fear, and void of care,
The censuring world despisest,
And think'st thou art, beyond compare,
Of all the parish, wisest.
Then write on, sir, thy wit display,
Nor dream thou e'er canst blunder,
Till crowds, astonish'd, hear thy lay,
And all the world shall wonder.

Y. F.

MR. PINKNEY,

INSERT *the enclosed, and you will oblige*

A CORRESPONDENT.

TO THE RHYMING L—NE.

YOUR charge to confute,
You long ear'd dull brute,
Was the reason I took up my pen;
For the wise man of old,
Whose commandments I hold,
Says a FOOL must be answer'd again.
But cou'd SOLOMON see
Your sweet poetry,
And hear how folks laugh at the elf,
He wou'd cry "honest BEN,
You may lay by your pen,
And let the FOOL answer himself."

MR. PINKNEY,

I AM informed, by letter, from a respectable trading house in Norfolk, that "salt salt is now at the rate of 4s. per bushel," and should be glad to know from the gentlemen of that borough, through the channel of your paper, how this can be reconciled with the 9th article of the association of the general congress. I think salt generally costs 8d. sterling per bushel. I am, sir, your obliged, humble servant,

A REAL ASSOCIATOR.

WILLIAMSBURG.

AT a meeting of the committee for Fairfax county, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 19th day of December, 1774, Messieurs Fitzgerald and Peers informed the committee that the ship Hope, Thomas Ash, master, had arrived in this colony since the first instant, from Belfast, with sundry packages of Irish linen, amounting, as per invoice, and bills of parcels produced, with freight, commission, and insurance, to 1101l. 4s. 8d. sterling, their property, and requesting that the same should be sold, agreeable to the 10th article in the continental association,

Ordered, that the said goods be sold by the package, to the highest bidder, for ready sterling money, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the direction of John Carlyle, William Ramsay, George Gilpin, John Dalton, and William Hartshorne, or any three of them; that they, or any three of them, reimburse and pay to the said Messieurs Fitzgerald and Peers, out of the sale thereof, the first cost and charges as aforesaid, and if any profit shall arise from such sale, that they retain the same in their hands, for relieving and employing such of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as are sufferers by the Boston port bill, subject to the direction of the committee for the said county of Fairfax.

ROBERT H. HARRISON, clerk.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the several packages of linens in the said invoice, therein mentioned, were sold on Saturday the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, after due notice, under our direction.

	Sterling.
Sold for - - - - - - -	£. 1106 14 8
Prime cost and charges, - - -	1101 4 8
Profit for the poor of Boston, -	£. 5 10

JOHN CARLYLE,
WILLIAM RAMSAY,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

On Tuesday last, being the feast of saint John the evangelist, the body of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, in order to celebrate the same, went in procession to the church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the reverend Mr. Dixon (one of the fraternity) from the 13th chapter of John, and part of the 34th verse, *A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another.* In the evening a frugal ball was given to the ladies, whose chearfulness and affability, it seems, did honour to themselves, and consequently gave the utmost pleasure to every attending BROTHER.

*** In order to retrieve a much injured character from the base aspersions thrown out last week in this gazette by Mr. Miskell, and his adherents, doctor De Sabbe presents his compliments to the public, and hopes they will suspend their opinion, in consequence of the above mentioned piece, till next week, when he intends to make a calm, deliberate defence, in answer to Mr. Miskell's publication.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having carefully examined the treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared the same with their proper vouchers, find that they are all fairly and justly stated.

There appears due to the public account a balance of seven thousand and eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and a penny. From the fund of old treasury notes there is due to the other funds the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy nine pounds, eight shillings, and nine pence. The balance due to the fund of notes issued in 1769, and cash borrowed for their redemption, is seven thousand and sixty three pounds, twelve shillings. The ballance due to the funds of notes, of the emissions of 1771, and 1773, including such of those notes as have not been actually issued amounts to 28,614l. 18s. 1d. farthing. The balance due to the emission of 1774, including such of the notes of this date as have not been yet issued, amounts to 9668l. 17s. 5d. We have burnt and destroyed of the old notes 5,851l. 3s. 9d. of the emission in 1769, 1093l. of that in 1771, 2531l. and of the emission in 1773, 6178l. in all, 15,643l. 3s. 9d. The treasurer produced to us the full balances due to the public account, and the several different funds, which remain in his hands to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 22d day of *December*, 1774.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN BLAIR,
GEORGE WYTHE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of *Joseph Parrott*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at *James City* courthouse, on the 9th of *January* next, being court day, six likely NEGROES. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by

SAMUEL TROWER, executor.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, on* Monday *the* 9th *of* January, *at* David Russell's *store, in* Blandford, *by the committee for the county of* Prince George,

ONE BOX of BLANK BOOKS, and nine BALES of *German* ROLLS, imported in the *Warwick*, captain *M'Coy*, and consigned to *David Russell*, merchant in *Blandford*.

By order of the committee.

December 14, 1774. HEARTWELL RAINES, clerk.

On the second Monday *in* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be* SOLD, *at* Loudoun *courthouse*,

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the other half of the purchase money, the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The bonds are to carry interest from the date, if not discharged within twenty days after they become due. Five per cent. discount per annum will be allowed for ready money.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of *King William* will be let, to the lowest bidder, on *Thursday* the 19th of *January*, being court day, at the courthouse of the said county,

THE BUILDING OF ONE OR TWO PRISONS,

as may then be thought necessary. Bond and security for the due performance of the work will be required of the undertaker by

2 The COMMISSIONERS.

I AM under the necessity, though it is hardly worth my while, to answer an advertisement signed *John Sorrell*, wherein he mentions my having an intention of purchasing a wench, then the property of my friend the deceased Mr. *Houston*: The widow can make it appear that there never was any application made by me in that way. It is evident that Mr. *Sorrell*, upon his account, could have no credit with Mr. *Houston*; and as to having the books in his hands, I can prove, that in my absence he came and took my books in a clandestine manner, on account of which I am determined to prosecute him. I hope my friends will excuse his advertisement so little as not to pay either to him or me, upon the supposed partnership account, till I convince them that my character will bear inspection more than Mr. *Sorrell's*.

(3) JOHN GREEN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 19, 1774.

THE partnership between Mr. *George Thornton* and myself is dissolved, and that we may be enabled to do that justice to our creditors in *England* (before exports are stopped) that every conscientious man must be solicitous to do, we must earnestly request the favour of our friends to be as speedy in their payments as they can make convenient to themselves, and those who through failure of crops, or any other accident, are incapacitated from discharging their ballances, by or before the spring, it is hoped, will immediately come and settle their accounts, and give bond for their ballances. The store will be continued for ready cash, wheat, tobacco, or corn, by their obliged, and most obedient servant,

2 WILLIAM TRIPLETT.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of *December*, 1774, WILLIAM SMITH, a *Scotchman*, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, speaks very bad *English*, has a yellowish complexion, a long visage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pail blue duroy waistcoat, a pair of deep blue sagathy breeches, coarse shoes, several pair of stockings, steel buckles, coarse felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but stitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large spur, plated with silver; he likewise carried off with him a black sattin capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, striped with blue and copperas, and emptied a boulster of feathers to carry them in. He is very sickly, and stole out of my stable a black horse, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which stand straight up, and very near together, and branded on his near shoulder R C, and likewise on his near buttock R C, with the same mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He also stole a saddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a saddle cloth, striped across with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a discharge from the earl of Dunmore's clerk, which he is very fond of shewing. I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS for apprehending the said *Smith*, and securing the horse, so that I may get him again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* some time since. t (1) f JOHN COCKBURN.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a black steer, with a swallowfork and underckeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left, appears to be about 10 years old, his horns are sawed, and appears to be a work steer. Also a brown cow, without any mark, has some white spots on each side, and is about 8 years old. Posted, and appraised to 6l. () JOSEPH HEWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, near *Negro Foot*, a sleabitten white horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near buttock SP, appears to be about 15 years old, and paces naturally. Posted, and appraised to 8l. DAVID MALLORY.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in *Culpeper*, a small black horse, about 4 feet 3 inches high, docked, and has no perceivable brand. He is about 10 or 12 years old, and has a small white spot on the off shoulder. M. CASTLER.

WHEREAS about the ninth day of *April*, 1773, I *Amos Livesay* was arrested, or pretended to be arrested, by one *Peter Williams*, at the suit of *Gloucester Hunnicutt*, of the county of *Sussex*, merchant, which said *Hunnicutt* refused to accept bail, though I offered the same, and insisted the said *Williams* should take me to prison, unless I would give him security on my land in *Prince George* county for a debt of 24l. 10s. which he pretended to be due to him, when there was not 13l. due; I do hereby therefore give this notice to prevent any person or persons whatsoever from taking any assignment of my said land from the said *Hunnicutt*, being determined to pay only my own debt (for which I have given him notice) and not to deliver up to him, or any one else, the possession of my said land. AMOS LIVESAY.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.
G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Isle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaster*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middlesex*, *Northumberland*, *Princess Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

WHEREAS *Hannah Burk*, daughter of *Patrick* and *Mary Burk*, was taken prisoner by the *Shawanese* Indians, but was relieved from them about three years ago, is now living at *Fort Pitt*, and has heard her mother was living on *Hogan's Creek*, *Dan River*, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, and married to one *Robert Rosebrock*, but has reason to believe she has since moved, any account given of her parents to Mr. *Valantine Thomas Dalton*, of *Pittsburg*, will be forever acknowledged. She was a captive about 10 years. Her mother was taken at the same time, and relieved at colonel *Bouquet's* treaty.

TAKEN up, a pied steer, each ear marked with something like a swallow fork, and is posted and appraised.

BENJAMIN WELDON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 12, 1774.

THE subscriber intends going to *England* about the middle of *February* next, and requests the favour of all persons indebted to him to be as speedy as possible in their payments; those who cannot immediately pay, are requested to settle their accounts by giving bond, with approved security. And whereas many debts due to the estate of Mr. *Thomas Hornsby*, deceased, yet remain unsettled, notwithstanding many former advertisements relative thereto, all persons indebted to the same are earnestly requested to settle, and if they cannot immediately pay, to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security. All debts that remain unsettled will be left in the hands of my attorney, with directions to commence suits as soon as the courts of justice are opened. The subscriber has on hand about 1200l. sterling worth of *European* goods, which he would sell wholesale, at a low advance, and allow credit; also 500 acres of land, in *James City* county, to dispose of, very cheap, and on long credit.

JOSEPH HORNSBY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation on *Bull Run*, the 7th of *September* last, a convict servant man, who says his name is *John Horne*, but was convicted by the name of *Pooling Horne*, and imported into *Potowmack* river, last month, in the ship *Taylor*. He is an *Englishman*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with short black hair, a smooth face, and a scar under his left eye. Had on, and took with him, an old blue sailor's jacket, very short, with small black buttons, set thick on both sides, a black waistcoat, cord durny breeches, light marled stockings, and old shoes; also new light grey jacket and breeches of coarse cloth, with white metal buttons, and two new osnabrig shirts, with several other shirts, [illegible] handkerchiefs, and other things. He carried off a likely black blooded mare, about 14 hands high, with a star on her forehead, branded on the near shoulder H, and on the near buttock M. I will give the above reward for the servant and the mare, delivered to me in *Colchester*.

(5) ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 13*th of* January, *if fair, otherwise next fair day, at a plantation near* Petersburg, *lately the property of doctor* John Ravenscroft, *to the highest bidder*,

ABOUT twenty very likely NEGROES, chiefly *Virginia* born, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also several HORSES and CATTLE, a yoke of OXEN and CART, all the UTENSILS of husbandry belonging to the said plantation, and a considerable quantity of FODDER. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above 5l. the purchasers giving bond with approved security, and, if the bonds are not punctually discharged, to carry interest from the date.

3 BOLLING STARK,
Attorney for *George M'Murdo*, and *John Ravenscroft*.

MARYLAND, *September* 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away last night, from *Dorsey*'s forge, 3 servant men, viz. *William George*, born in *England*, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, 1 check and 1 osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, a small round hat, bound with black worsted, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps, with steel buckles; he had on an iron collar.

Soloman Barnham, born in *Yorkshire*, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, 1 osnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and 1 pair of shoes and buckles, professes himself to be a complete farmer, and had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an *Englishman*, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him, a cloth jacket, 1 osnabrig and 1 check shirt, osnabrig trowsers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 30s. if 30 miles, 40s. and if 60 miles, 5l. for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, junior,
6 EDWARD NORWOOD.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Hall*, at *Williamsburg*, *William Davies*, esquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Messieurs *Harper & Harthorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Corntbwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roberdeau*, esquire, at *Philadelphia*. The distillery and improvements consist of a distillery built of stone, 71 feet by 39; a stone store 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 stories above the ground floor, and a sail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molasses store, framed, that will contain 140 hogsheads; and a framed cooper's shop 16 by 23, with a suitable chimney. The distillery is furnished with two new stills about the same size, that will hold to work 2300 gallons; and the working cisterns, 20 in number, will contain the same quantity each. It is also furnished with a third still, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of these stills have suitable worms and worm tubs. There is also a suitable low wine cistern, and 5 very ample return cisterns outside of the house, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in distillation. The works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring, by 2 pumps with brass chambers 6 inches diameter; and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar. All these pumps are worked by a horse, in an adjoining millhouse of large diameter, well constructed. There is also a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the distillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of these improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the distillery on fast ground, and the cisterns fixed above the highest tide waters; the stores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowmack*.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of ash wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* shore, directly opposite to the distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addison*, esquire, deceased, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any person inclining to lease the premises, may be furnished, on a speedy application, with about 160 hogsheads of good, well chosen molasses, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

tf

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a sorrel mare, 3 years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with two small black spots in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WH in a piece, as near as can be made out. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

(5) REUBEN STRAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a small flea bitten grey horse, about 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a cross. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

REUBEN DANEL.

TAKEN up, on *Deep Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 5 years old, a switch tail, and no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

JACOB MAGENE.

TAKEN up in *Spotsylvania*, 4 sheep, viz. one ram, marked with a swallow fork in each ear; one ewe, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left; one wether, marked with a crop and slit in the right, and a crop in the left ear; the other is a lamb, unmarked. All the above sheep are white. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 18s.

WILLIAM CARTER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD

FOR taking, and delivering to the subscriber, CÆSAR, a remarkable likely *Virginia* born negro man, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has rather a sulky countenance, and lost 2 of his upper teeth; had on, and took with him, a dark *Virginia* cloth coat, with an under jacket of fearnought, 3 or 4 brown linen shirts, crimson cloth breeches, and rolls trousers, blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, he wore a hat, which he is fond of cocking three ways. As I lately purchased him of Mr. *Holt Richeson* of *King William* county, I have some suspition he may be gone that way, but as he has a brother belonging to one Mr. *Ellington*, of *Amelia*, who as often absconds as himself, it is possible he may be lurking about there. I will give the above reward to the person who will deliver him to me, or 20s. if he be confined in the county prison where he is taken, or elsewhere, and notice given to

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, junior.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is clothed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Payn*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Caston* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *Thomas Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mapp*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

RUN away from the subscriber, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named WALTON, 23 years of age, of a light complexion, middle height, has a pleasing countenance, his skin very smooth, one of his upper fore teeth is decaying, which it is likely he will pull out, his hair on the fore part of his head is cut short; he carried with him 4 shirts, 3 of them new made, out of sheeting, 2 suits of cloaths, 1 of them made out of *Russia* drilling, the other a dark brown, made out of duffil, trimmed with gilt buttons, a surtout coat, velvet cap, hat, and every thing suitable for a waitingman. As he is a very artful likely fellow he may endeavour to pass for a free man; and I am doubtful he has got a pass from a Negro of mine who can write a good hand. This fellow has waited on me for 3 years past, and always rode with me, so that he has a general acquaintance; but as he was raised in *Nansemond*, near the place called the *Old Town*, it is probable he is gone there, as his friends live in that neighbourhood. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and bring him home, shall have 3l. or 30s. if committed to gaol. All persons are forbid to harbour or carry the said fellow out of the colony. As he run away without receiving any abuse, the taker-up will oblige me much by giving him 10 lashes every 10 miles.

PETER FIELD TRENT.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be sold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *West*'s ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leesburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the description of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Also 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, opposite to *Smicker*'s ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land streams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 bushels) will be sold, on the premises, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be sold at *West*'s ordinary on the 21st day of the same month, and both tracts laid off in lots to suit every purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawson*, who resides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the slaves are 2 good blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter. Purchasers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, at* Albemarle *courthouse, on the* 12*th of* January *next*,

SIX hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on *Great* and *Little Buck Island* creeks, in the said county, by virtue of a deed of trust from *Roland Jones* to *William Clopton*. We shall attend on the said land the day before court, to treat with any one that has a mind to purchase privately.

ROLAND JONES,
(5) WILLIAM CLOPTON.

COLCHESTER, *November* 1, 1774.

THE subscriber some time ago advertised in the neighbourhood of this place, that the business formerly transacted by him here, on account of Messieurs *David Dowall*, *George Oswald* and company, and *Oswald*, *Dennistoun*, and company, of *Glasgow*, was declined by him on the 10th of *January* last, and committed to the management of Mr. *John Gibson*; and as he intends soon to leave the colony, he requests all who have had dealings with him on account of either of the said companies, and have not already settled their accounts, to come immediately and settle with Mr. *Gibson*, who has transacted the business since the 10th of *January* last, and continues to carry it on. Those who have claims against the said company for transactions with them, are desired to apply to Mr. *Gibson*, that they may be adjusted.

HECTOR ROSS.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county.

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas John son will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.

(tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRISTMILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.